

Texas Juvenile Justice Department
Annual Report to the Governor and Legislative Budget Board

Community Juvenile Justice
Appropriations, Riders
and Special Diversion Programs

December 2017



TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

TRANSFORMING YOUNG LIVES AND CREATING SAFER COMMUNITIES

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Annual Report to the Governor and Legislative Budget Board

COMMUNITY JUVENILE JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS, RIDERS AND SPECIAL DIVERSION PROGRAMS

Texas Juvenile Justice Department

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CERTIFICATE

Agency Name: TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

This is to certify that the information contained in this agency Annual Report filed with the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) and the Governor's Statewide Budget and Policy Offices is accurate to the best of my knowledge and that the electronic submission to the LBB and the bound paper copies are identical.

Chief Financial Officer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Meyer", written over a horizontal line.

Signature

Michael Meyer

Printed Name

December 1, 2017

Date

Executive Director

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "David Reilly", written over a horizontal line.

Signature

David Reilly

Printed Name

December 1, 2017

Date

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INTRODUCTION

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) was created December 1, 2011, combining the functions of the Texas Youth Commission (TYC) and the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC). The mission statement of the TJJD is: *Transforming Young Lives and Creating Safer Communities*.

The core values of the Texas Juvenile Justice Department include:

- JUSTICE: We do the right thing, in all things, with all people.
- SAFETY: We commit to a culture that protects youth, employees, and the public.
- INTEGRITY: We build trust through transparency and ethical behavior.
- PARTNERSHIP: We achieve best results through collaboration with counties, stakeholders, youth and their families.
- INNOVATION: We proactively create opportunities to improve the juvenile justice system.

The vision of the Texas Juvenile Justice Department is an effective and integrated juvenile justice system that:

- Advances public safety through rehabilitation.
- Equitably affords youth access to services matching their needs to enhance opportunities for a satisfying and productive life.
- Employs a stabilized and engaged workforce fully empowered to be agents of change.
- Operates safe and therapeutic environments with positive peer cultures emphasizing mutual accountability.
- Is a model system with innovative, data-driven, and successful programming.

This annual report is provided in compliance with Riders 28 and 30 of TJJD's 2016-2017 appropriations bill pattern, and includes the impact of initiatives such as residential placements, community-based programs and services for serious, chronic felons and for misdemeanor offenders no longer eligible for commitment to TJJD.

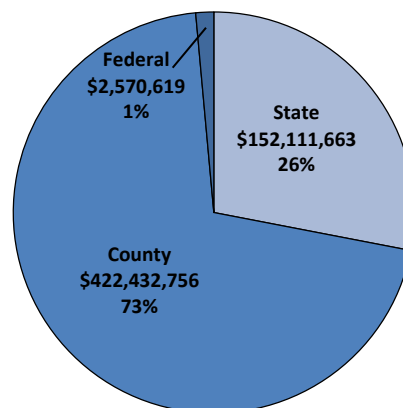
DESCRIPTION OF FUNDING CONTRACT AND ALLOCATION METHODOLOGY

Funding Overview

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) allocates funds appropriated by the Texas Legislature through grants to assist local juvenile boards in operating juvenile probation departments, juvenile detention and correctional facilities, and to assist in providing basic and special services to children in the juvenile probation system. TJJD allocates these funds to local juvenile probation departments through the *State Aid and Targeted Grant Contract* that encompasses grants to each of the 166 juvenile boards. The majority of the funding to the community-based juvenile probation system is provided by local county governments. In fiscal year 2017, county funding accounted for 73% of total juvenile probation funding while state funding accounted for 26% and federal funding accounted for 1%.

County and State Funding Comparison

Fiscal Year 2017



Current and prior departmental funding allocations by fiscal year and by county for all probation grants can be found online at <http://www.tjjd.texas.gov/publications> under Resources, State Allocation Contracts. Community-based program information by department and grant are located in the TJJD Program and Services Registry available online at <http://www.tjjd.texas.gov/programregistry.aspx>.

Strategy A.1.1. Prevention and Intervention

Established Fiscal Year 2012

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2017: \$3,137,685

Description: In January 2012, the TJJD Board approved \$1.4 million to fund prevention and early intervention services. In February 2012, the program announcement and submission guidelines related to prevention grants were distributed to all probation departments and twenty-three departments received funding. The target populations were defined as children, adolescents, and youth (ages 6 to 17) who are not currently under departmental supervision, but are at increased risk of delinquency, truancy, dropping out of school, or referral to the juvenile justice system. The submission guidelines indicated a preference for evidence/research-based or promising practices. In total, thirty-five counties received thirty-seven grant awards during fiscal year 2017.

Services are expected to be culturally competent and designed to successfully engage youth's family. The minimum required data include school attendance and juvenile justice referrals for students participating in the program. Counties are encouraged to engage in other data collection and analysis as possible. An agreement with the Texas Education Agency allows TJJD to match data for youth whose parents have signed consent forms, enabling the agency to assess school attendance rates, discipline referral rates, and ultimately, graduation rates for youth who participate in the funded prevention programs.

Funding Allocation Methodology: Each of the ongoing grants was scored by a four-person panel when originally submitted, using a rank order, upon which funding recommendations were based. Five specific areas were evaluated on each application (Target Population [2 items], Program Goal [3 items], Program Activities [4 items], and Budget Information [5 items]). Scoring in each area ranged from 0 to the 5. A zero was given if the applicant failed to address the area and the highest possible score was given if the area was exceptionally well-addressed. The budget Information submitted was scored on a 0 to 10 scale. Funded programs included activities or services designed to focus on families, school-based intervention, out-of-school time, mental health needs, and skills- or character-building activities for youth.

Strategy A.1.2. Basic Supervision

Established Fiscal Year 1982

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2017: \$40,571,064

Strategy A.1.3. Community Programs

Established Fiscal Year 2014

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2017: \$45,441,926

Strategy A.1.4. Pre & Post Adjudication Facilities

Established Fiscal Year 2014

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2017: \$25,814,497

Strategy A.1.5. Commitment Diversion Initiatives

Established Fiscal Year 2010

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2017: \$19,492,500

Strategy A.1.7. Mental Health Services

Established Fiscal Year 2014

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2017: \$12,804,748

State Aid

Description: The State Aid grant is by far the largest source of state funds in support of local juvenile boards to: (1) provide basic juvenile probation programs and services that are effectively delivered and adhere to standards and policies; (2) divert youth from commitment to a state residential facility through new or expanded community-based programs; and (3) increase the availability of mental health services for juveniles referred to and under the supervision of juvenile probation departments, including screenings, assessments/evaluations, programs, and placements. These objectives are achieved through the five component grants of State Aid – Basic Probation Supervision, Community Programs, Pre & Post Adjudication, Commitment Diversion, and Mental Health Services – which align with TJJD’s appropriations structure.

Funding Allocation Methodology: The largest portion of departmental State Aid grant allocations were determined by a funding formula that accounts for each jurisdiction’s juvenile population and referrals, with adjustments made for prior year’s allocations. The majority of each department’s total was allocated across the five funding categories noted above based on the department’s historical spending patterns. The remainder of the department’s allocation was assigned to a “Flexible Funds” category that the department could budget under any category.

There are two competitive grant programs provided within the State Aid grant. Discretionary State Aid (DSA) was created to comply with Human Resources Code (HRC) Section 223.001(c) and began in fiscal year 2017. DSA supports probation programs and services with a clearly defined target population that use research-driven practices and have well-defined recidivism reduction goals. The focus of DSA is intensive, community-based programs and aftercare (not prevention-type programs or residential placement), with preference given to programs for moderate- to high-risk juveniles with corresponding treatment needs. Additionally, funds were distributed through the course of the fiscal year via the Supplemental and Emergent Needs (S&E) program. The S&E program responds to changing and unanticipated circumstances, principally in support of residential placement to avoid increased commitments to TJJD.

The structure and budgeting requirements of the current State Aid program are designed to ensure maximum funding flexibility as well as adherence to TJJD’s budget structure and transfer limits as required by the agency’s Rider 34 in the 2016-2017 General Appropriations Act. In fiscal year 2017, TJJD distributed a total of \$135,127,186 through the State Aid program, including Discretionary State Aid awards as well as Supplemental and Emergent Needs awards.

Special Needs Diversionary Programs (Grant M)

Established Fiscal Year 2002

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2017: \$1,927,115

Description: The Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP) Grant is designed to increase the availability of effective services to juvenile offenders with mental health needs. TJJD has worked in coordination with the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI) and in cooperation with Mental Health Authority (MHA) agencies or other local mental health service providers, to implement programs that provide services to juveniles under the supervision of 21 local juvenile probation departments during fiscal year 2017.

Funding Allocation Methodology: Consistent with historical awards, in fiscal year 2017, TJJD distributed funds in the amount of \$1,927,115 for specialized probation officers to work with juvenile offenders with mental health needs. Juvenile probation departments that utilize these funds enter into a cooperative arrangement for services with their local MHA agency or another local mental health service provider.

Harris County Leadership Academy (Grant D)

Established Fiscal Year 1996

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2017: \$1,000,000

Description: The Harris County Leadership Academy provides a residential intensive cognitive-based program to redirect the thinking and behavior patterns of male juveniles and remove barriers to their successful transition back to their families and communities

Funding Allocation Methodology: As directed by rider, TJJD allocated \$1,000,000 in available grant funds for operation of the Harris County Leadership Academy.

Strategy A.1.8. Regional Diversion Alternatives

Established Fiscal Year 2016

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2017: \$9,139,405

Description: The Regional Diversion Alternatives program is a new initiative for the 2016-2017 biennium that seeks to build capacity, regional collaboration, and access to programs and services with the goal to treat more youth “closer to home,” and avoid youth commitment to state residential programs. TJJD began the planning process for this initiative immediately following the conclusion of the 84th Legislative Session and included the collaborative work of a Regionalization Task Force. The task force involved the participation of probation practitioners, contract vendors, advocates, legislative stakeholders, judges and prosecutors. Planning concluded in May 2016 and TJJD began approving diversion applications in June. For fiscal year 2017, TJJD approved \$875,000 to support regional services enhancement projects and \$9,140,428 to reimburse expenses for individual youth diversions. As of November 14, 2017, the agency had disbursed \$850,218 and \$4,552,674 to juvenile probation departments for regional projects and youth diversions, respectively.

Funding Allocation Methodology: Funding under this program is awarded through an application process for “individual youth diversion plans.” A department identifies a youth meeting the target population, demonstrates prior effort to treat the youth locally, and proposes additional programs and services within the region or a nearby region that would help the department avoid commitment to TJJD. Additionally, the department must certify that if not for the regional diversion program the department’s recommendation would be for commitment. Once an individual diversion plan is approved and its funding limit is set, the department begins providing the indicated services, and requests reimbursement against the approved funding amount from TJJD. Apart from individual diversion plans each of the seven regions was also allocated up to \$125,000 to initiate, expand, or otherwise improve programs and services in support of the goal of treating more troubled youth closer to their home communities.

Strategy A.1.9. Probation System Support

Established Fiscal Year 2016

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2017: \$2,476,955**Juvenile Justice Information Sharing**

Established Fiscal Year 2010

Description: The Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS) is a comprehensive, state-of-the-art, web-based juvenile justice information and case management system providing common data collection, reporting and management for Texas juvenile probation departments. JCMS provides statewide data sharing between the 166 juvenile boards, the Texas Juvenile Justice Department, and the Department of Public Safety. The system consists of core case management components (intake, referral, case management, etc.) and additional enhancement features such as detention, institution management, law enforcement, and Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs (JJAEPs). JCMS facilitates sharing of data between juvenile justice agencies both across and within jurisdictions to allow for better focused programs and services to be offered to juvenile offenders. Operational costs are shared between TJJD, Dallas, Tarrant, Collin, and Denton counties.

Funding Allocation Methodology: In fiscal year 2017, TJJD allocated \$1,260,000 toward the continued maintenance and operation costs of JCMS. Operation expenses include fees charged by the Managed Server Hosting provider to host, operate and maintain the physical servers; storage and network components of JCMS for the Production, Development/Test and Conversion environments; as well as the dedicated support staff that comprise the JCMS support infrastructure. Maintenance-related expenses include the costs of correcting deficiencies in the existing programming or functionality of the software application.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS AND OUTCOMES

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) disburses funds appropriated by the Texas Legislature to local juvenile probation departments through the eight grants and three reimbursement programs encompassed in the *State Aid and Targeted Grant Contract*. These grants ensure that all juveniles have access to juvenile probation services throughout the state and provide supervision, programs, services and residential placements to juveniles under the jurisdiction of the 166 juvenile boards.

TJJD grant funding is used at every point in the juvenile probation system. Because each grant and reimbursement program includes specific expenditure requirements and spending limits, departments blend funds to support the most appropriate level of supervision or service for a juvenile. In fiscal year 2017, all juvenile probation departments received the state aid grant, with some departments receiving as many as seven different state grants and reimbursement programs.

Juveniles under supervision include those on informal deferred prosecution supervision as well as those on formal court-ordered probation supervision. During their time under formal probation supervision, juveniles typically receive numerous services and programs. In addition to the supervision provided by their probation officer, juveniles leaving formal probation supervision in fiscal year 2017 received the following programs and services during their time on probation:

- 81% participated in at least one community-based program;
- 82% had been detained at least once;
- 35% had been in a residential placement at least once;
- 80% had at least one drug test;
- 68% received at least one behavioral health service; and
- 26% received at least one non-residential service.

As described above, each juvenile was provided supervision and services through numerous TJJD grants and local funding. No one funding source and no one program or service determines a juvenile's success or failure under supervision. The combination of the supervision and services that a juvenile receives while under supervision determines the impact juvenile probation has on that child's successful rehabilitation.

This section provides information on the supervision, programs, and services provided through local juvenile probation departments as well as a report on the effectiveness of the juvenile probation system.

Measuring Effectiveness

TJJD receives data from all juvenile probation departments through the monthly extract process (electronic data submission). Departments report individual level data on all juveniles referred, disposed, detained, placed in a residential facility, and/or provided a program or service. Data reported must conform to TJJD Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) specifications. Because TJJD receives data on all juveniles served by juvenile probation departments statewide, analysis and evaluation of the juvenile probation system is completed using the "universe" of statewide data available rather than relying on a sample of juveniles served. A copy of the TJJD EDI specifications can be found online at <http://www.tjjd.texas.gov/statistics/statisticsdetail.aspx>.

The efforts, effectiveness, and accountability of the juvenile probation system is evaluated by TJJD using the following measures:

- Formal referrals to juvenile probation departments
- Commitments to TJJD
- Adult Certifications
- Average Daily Population (ADP) of juveniles on Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision
- Total juveniles served on Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision
- Supervision Outcomes for juveniles leaving Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision
- Number of juveniles beginning programs and/or residential placements
- Average Daily Population (ADP) of juveniles in secure and non-secure placements
- Re-referral and incarceration rates for juveniles under supervision or placed in a secure residential facility

Definitions and calculation methodologies can be found in Appendix B.

Juvenile Probation System Outcomes

In fiscal year 2017, there were 53,860 formal referrals to juvenile probation departments throughout the state of Texas. This represents a 5% decrease from the 56,551 formal referrals in fiscal year 2016. Half of these referrals (50%) were for class A and B misdemeanor offenses, while felony offenses accounted for 27% of referrals, violations of probation accounted for 15% and Conduct Indicating a Need for Supervision (CINS) offenses accounted for 8% of referrals.

These 53,860 referrals came from 38,677 juveniles, 72% of whom were male. Almost half (47%) of all juveniles formally referred in the fiscal year were Hispanic, while 27% were African American and 25% were White. The average age of juveniles formally referred to the probation departments was 15-years-old. Juveniles had, on average, one referral to juvenile probation departments in fiscal year 2017.

In 78% of referrals, the juvenile was attending school at the time they were referred. In another 11% of referrals, the juvenile was attending school in a Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (DAEP) or a Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP) at the time of their referral. In 24% of referrals, the juvenile had a known substance abuse problem; a substance abuse need was suspected in another 9% of referrals. Of the youth referred to juvenile probation departments in fiscal year 2017, 36% had identified mental health needs. These juveniles accounted for 42% of formal referrals in the fiscal year.

Juvenile probation departments, prosecutors, and juvenile courts disposed 55,110 cases in fiscal year 2017. This represents a 6% decrease from the previous year's 58,734 dispositions. A juvenile whose case is disposed may receive a supervisory caution, be placed on deferred prosecution supervision or probation supervision, be committed to TJJD, or be certified as an adult. Juveniles may also have their cases dismissed or dropped, transferred, or consolidated with another court disposition.

In fiscal year 2017, TJJD commitment dispositions accounted for 1.5% of total dispositions. Commitment dispositions decreased from 850 in fiscal year 2016 to 819 in fiscal year 2017, a 4% decrease. About 43% of all commitment dispositions were for a violation of a felony probation court order, and an additional 40% of commitment dispositions were for a violent felony offense. The remaining 17% of commitment dispositions were for a non-violent felony offense.

Accounting for less than 1% of all dispositions, 138 individuals were certified as adults in fiscal year 2017. This represents a 9% decrease in adult certifications since fiscal year 2016. Eighty percent of individuals receiving a disposition of adult certification were age 17 or younger at the time of the offense and the referral. Of all adult certifications, 78% were for a violent felony offense and the remaining 22% were for a non-violent felony offense. The average age of individuals certified in fiscal year 2017 was 18-years-old. Twenty percent of all individuals certified were age 18 or older at the time of their referral to a juvenile probation department. Because of the age-based jurisdiction of the juvenile court and juvenile services, pursuing certification as an adult is the only mechanism for pursuing felony

cases referred after the person has turned 18. If certification is not sought, or it is sought but not granted, or if the case is not eligible for certification, the case is dismissed.

Referrals and Dispositions

Fiscal Year 2016 and Fiscal Year 2017

| | 2016 | 2017 | Change |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Formal Referrals to Juvenile Probation Departments | 56,551 | 53,860 | - 5% |
| Juveniles Referred | 40,476 | 38,677 | - 4% |
| Total Dispositions | 58,734 | 55,110 | - 6% |
| Juveniles Committed to TJJD | 850 | 819 | - 4% |
| Individuals Certified as an Adult | 151 | 138 | - 9% |

JUVENILES UNDER SUPERVISION IN THE COMMUNITY

A juvenile referred to a probation department may be placed under supervision in the community through a deferred prosecution or court-ordered probation. In fiscal year 2017, 26,063 juveniles began a deferred prosecution or probation supervision. During the year, a total of 40,288 were served on deferred prosecution or probation supervision, a decrease of 7% from fiscal year 2016. Forty-one percent of the juveniles served on deferred prosecution or probation supervision were referred for a felony offense, with 41% of those youth referred for a violent felony offense.

Deferred prosecution is a voluntary supervision where the child, parent/guardian, prosecutor, and the juvenile probation department agree upon conditions of supervision. If a juvenile violates the conditions of a deferred agreement, the department may elect to proceed with a formal court adjudication and begin a probation supervision. Deferred prosecution supervision can last up to six months, and juveniles are eligible to receive any services and/or programming a juvenile probation department offers while on supervision. Of the 13,277 juveniles who started deferred prosecution supervision in fiscal year 2017, the majority of juveniles (64%) demonstrated a low risk of reoffending.

Juveniles placed on adjudicated probation receive court-ordered supervision and must abide by the conditions of supervision stipulated in their court order. Juveniles are most often placed on probation supervision for a term of one year, but may be placed on probation supervision until their eighteenth birthday. In fiscal year 2017, 12,786 juveniles began probation supervision. Nineteen percent of these juveniles demonstrated a high risk of reoffending, and another 38% displayed a medium risk of reoffending. Juveniles under probation supervision may be served on a regular, specialized, or intensive caseload. Specialized caseloads target juveniles with special needs by providing additional supervision, contacts and services. Examples of specialized caseloads include those for juveniles with mental health issues, female offenders, gang members, sex offenders, and juveniles with substance abuse problems.

Juveniles under Supervision in the Community

Fiscal Year 2016 and Fiscal Year 2017

| | 2016 | 2017 | Change |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Juveniles starting Deferred Prosecution Supervision | 14,304 | 13,277 | - 7% |
| Juveniles starting Probation Supervision | 13,034 | 12,786 | - 2% |
| Total Juveniles starting Deferred or Probation Supervision | 27,338 | 26,063 | - 5% |
| Total Juveniles served on Deferred or Probation Supervision | 43,301 | 40,288 | - 7% |
| Average Daily Population of Juveniles on Deferred Prosecution Supervision | 6,312 | 5,650 | - 10% |
| Average Daily Population of Juveniles on Probation Supervision | 12,083 | 11,429 | - 5% |

In fiscal year 2017, 23,679 juveniles ended their deferred prosecution or probation supervision. Possible outcomes of a juvenile's supervision include successful completion, termination due to failure to comply with the conditions of supervision, TJJD commitment as a result of a violation or new offense, or transfer to the adult system as the result of a new offense not under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Eighty-one percent of juveniles ended their deferred prosecution supervision successfully, while 82% of juveniles ended their probation supervision successfully. Two percent of all juveniles ending their supervision in the fiscal year were committed to TJJD.

Juveniles Ending Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision

Fiscal Year 2016 and Fiscal Year 2017

| | Fiscal Year 2016 | | | | Fiscal Year 2017 | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | Successful | | Not Successful | | Successful | | Not Successful | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Deferred | 12,085 | 82% | 2,676 | 18% | 10,557 | 81% | 2,419 | 19% |
| Probation | 9,395 | 82% | 2,082 | 18% | 8,759 | 82% | 1,944 | 18% |
| Total | 21,480 | 82% | 4,758 | 18% | 19,316 | 82% | 4,363 | 18% |

JUVENILES PARTICIPATING IN COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

In order to keep delinquent juveniles closer to their home communities, juvenile probation departments have been charged with the task of pairing juveniles with appropriate community-based resources and services, including programming. In fiscal year 2017, juvenile probation departments offered 1,517 community-based programs to juveniles under their jurisdiction, their families, and at-risk youth in the area. Many programs offered by juvenile probation departments are designed to meet the needs of a wide array of youth. Of program participants in fiscal year 2017, 41% participated in a skill-building/activity-based program, 34% participated in a treatment-based program, and 25% participated in a surveillance-based program.

Juvenile probation departments do not always wait until disposition to enroll a juvenile in needed programming. Across the state, 745 programs allow juveniles who are awaiting disposition to participate. Of the juveniles enrolled in a pre-disposition program, 6,395 (57%) were under temporary pre-court monitoring or conditional pre-disposition supervision in fiscal year 2017. The most common pre-disposition programs juveniles participated in were an early intervention or first referral program (24%), electronic monitoring (16%), and counseling services (12%).

Of the juveniles served in a community-based program during fiscal year 2017, a majority (75%) were under deferred prosecution or probation supervision. Half of the juveniles under deferred prosecution or probation supervision and enrolled in programming were referred for class A or B misdemeanor offenses (50%), while 44% were referred for felony offenses. On average, these juveniles had two prior referrals to a juvenile probation department, and entered programming at the age of 15-years-old. Juveniles may participate in numerous programs during their supervision. In fiscal year 2017, 21,791 juveniles under deferred prosecution or probation supervision added up to 45,799 program enrollments. Twenty-six percent of juveniles were enrolled in three or more programs during the fiscal year.

**Number of Programs Provided to Juveniles on Deferred Prosecution
And Probation Supervision by Program Type**

Fiscal Year 2016 and Fiscal Year 2017

| Program Type | Programs Provided | |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| | 2016 | 2017 |
| Aftercare Management | 538 | 670 |
| Anger Management | 1,349 | 1,165 |
| Border Justice Project | 55 | 50 |
| Counseling Services | 5,191 | 4,667 |
| Cognitive Behavioral | 801 | 898 |
| Extended Day Program/Day Boot Camp | 298 | 273 |
| Drug Court | 297 | 270 |
| Educational | 4,593 | 3,426 |
| Electronic Monitoring | 4,138 | 4,035 |
| Early Intervention/First Referral | 2,989 | 1,806 |
| Animal/Equine Therapy | 124 | 170 |
| Experiential Education | 601 | 484 |
| Family Preservation | 1,337 | 1,026 |
| Female Offender | 316 | 333 |
| Gang Prevention/Intervention | 743 | 649 |
| Home Detention | 2,345 | 1,964 |
| Intensive Case Management | 803 | 808 |
| Intensive Supervision | 4,807 | 4,538 |
| Life Skills | 4,330 | 3,873 |
| Mental Health Court | 254 | 283 |
| Mentor | 2,016 | 1,883 |
| Mental Health | 3,687 | 3,696 |
| Other | 527 | 334 |
| Parenting (for juveniles) | 23 | 54 |
| Parenting (for parents) | 1,413 | 1,098 |
| Runaway /Truancy | 30 | 43 |
| Substance Abuse Prevention/Intervention | 2,545 | 2,419 |
| Sex Offender | 1,144 | 1,200 |
| Substance Abuse Treatment | 1,815 | 2,975 |
| Victim Mediation | 188 | 180 |
| Vocational Employment | 317 | 161 |
| Victim Services | 411 | 368 |
| Total Programs Participation | 50,025 | 45,799 |
| Total Juveniles Served* | 23,894 | 21,791 |

**Juveniles may have participated in more than one program during the year.*

JUVENILES IN RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS

In fiscal year 2017, 5,977 juveniles were placed in emergency, secure, and non-secure residential facilities by the juvenile court. Because a juvenile may enter more than one residential facility in a year, those juveniles accounted for 8,579 total placements during the fiscal year. The average daily population of juveniles in residential placement in fiscal year 2017 was 1,855. Juveniles under supervision may be placed into an emergency placement if there is no suitable living arrangement available or into a secure or non-secure residential facility as a condition of their deferred prosecution or probation supervision.

Because residential placement removes the juvenile from their home, it is generally reserved for those juveniles with the greatest need for services or those juveniles whose offense and/or prior history warrants a more severe sanction than can be afforded in the community. In fiscal year 2017, 49% of juveniles placed outside of the home demonstrated a high need for services, and 34% displayed a high risk of reoffending. Of the juveniles placed in fiscal year 2017, 41% were placed outside of the home for committing a felony offense. Another 25% entered placement after a referral for the violation of a court order.

Juveniles in a Residential Placement

Fiscal Year 2016 and Fiscal Year 2017

| | 2016 | 2017 | Change |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Secure Placements Beginning in Fiscal Year* | 2,883 | 2,899 | + 1% |
| Non-Secure Placements Beginning in Fiscal Year* | 1,870 | 1,621 | - 13% |
| Emergency Placements Beginning in Fiscal Year* | 1,356 | 1,328 | - 2% |
| Average Daily Population in Residential Placement | 1,897 | 1,855 | - 2% |
| Average Daily Population in Secure Placement | 1,116 | 1,166 | + 4% |
| Average Daily Population in a Non-Secure Placement | 727 | 634 | - 13% |
| Average Daily Population in an Emergency Placement | 55 | 54 | - 2% |

*A juvenile may begin an emergency, non-secure, or secure placement more than once during the fiscal year.

Juveniles entering a residential placement may be provided special programming while they are in the facility. About 16% of placements beginning in fiscal year 2017 provided “general correctional” services. More specialized services may also be provided, with 10% of placements offering mental health treatment and another 26% providing substance abuse treatment.

Beginning Residential Placement by Placement and Service Type

Fiscal Year 2016 and Fiscal Year 2017

| Placement Service Type | Non-Secure | | Secure | | Total | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Boot Camp | 0 | 0 | 562 | 492 | 562 | 492 |
| Correctional | 0 | 0 | 765 | 729 | 765 | 729 |
| Female Offender | 48 | 48 | 34 | 39 | 82 | 87 |
| Mental Health | 160 | 161 | 251 | 303 | 411 | 464 |
| Other | 202 | 83 | 251 | 88 | 453 | 171 |
| Pregnant Female | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Substance Abuse | 780 | 750 | 456 | 410 | 1,236 | 1,160 |
| General Treatment | 560 | 475 | 439 | 673 | 999 | 1,148 |
| Sex Offender | 116 | 100 | 125 | 161 | 241 | 261 |
| Total | 1,870 | 1,621 | 2,883 | 2,899 | 4,753 | 4,520 |

HARRIS COUNTY LEADERSHIP ACADEMY

The Harris County Leadership Academy (HCLA) provides a residential correctional program for adjudicated males, ages 13 to 16, who have been determined by the court to need a highly structured and discipline-oriented program. From 1996 to 2009, the Harris County Juvenile Probation Department (HCJPD) operated HCLA as the Harris County Delta Boot Camp. The Delta Boot Camp was designed to utilize military methodologies to instill discipline, enhance academic performance, build self-esteem, and reduce recidivism for males under the supervision of the juvenile court. In fiscal year 2010, the Harris County Delta Boot Camp was redesigned, becoming the leadership academy.

HCLA's focus is to redirect the thinking and behavior patterns of juveniles by instilling in them a healthy self-concept, respect for others, authority, and personal accountability. Juveniles take part in a structured basic program incorporating the four phases of DART (Discipline, Accountability, Redirection, and Transition). HCLA strives to provide youth with the tools for a successful reintegration into the community. Educational classes are provided by teachers from the Juvenile Justice Charter School. Counseling, anger management, and mental health services are provided by the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Authority (MHMRA) of Harris County. Juveniles placed at HCLA also have the opportunity to participate in vocational education programs offered in conjunction with San Jacinto College. Those with drug and/or alcohol problems receive treatment provided through Turning Point of Houston. The Harris County Leadership Academy has a capacity of 96 beds.

In fiscal year 2017, HCLA served 343 juveniles, 45% of whom were placed in HCLA due to a felony offense. Juveniles in HCLA during the fiscal year had, on average, three prior referrals and were age 15 at their time of entry. In fiscal year 2017, 254 juveniles entered HCLA, while 216 exited the placement. The average length of stay for juveniles exiting HCLA in fiscal year 2017 was 128 days. Of those exiting HCLA, 87% completed all program requirements, while 5% exited due to failure to comply. Other youth exited HCLA because they were found unsuitable for the placement, or moved to a less restrictive residential placement.

Juveniles Beginning and Exiting the Harris County Leadership Academy

Fiscal Year 2016 and Fiscal Year 2017

| | 2016 | 2017 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Juveniles Beginning HCLA | 250 | 254 |
| Juveniles Exiting HCLA | 249 | 216 |
| Juveniles Completing HCLA | 211 | 188 |
| Juveniles Failing to Comply | 18 | 10 |

SPECIAL NEEDS DIVERSIONARY PROGRAM

The Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP) was created in 2001 to provide mental health treatment and specialized supervision to rehabilitate juvenile offenders with mental health needs, and to prevent their further penetration into the juvenile justice system. SNDP is administered in a collaborative model by TJJD and the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI) or local community mental health provider. Juvenile probation officers and local mental health providers coordinate community-based case management services. The program offers mental health services (including individual and group therapy), probation services (such as life skills, anger management, and mentoring), and parental support and education. This program requires in home contact with the juvenile, involvement with the family, and small specialized caseloads. SNDP began providing services in eight counties at the beginning of fiscal year 2002 and expanded to an additional 11 counties later that year. In fiscal year 2017, SNDP operated in 21 juvenile probation departments.

In fiscal year 2017, the Special Needs Diversionary Program served 1,255 juveniles with a diagnosed mental health need other than substance abuse, intellectual disability, or autism spectrum disorder. Eight hundred and one juveniles began the program in the year, while 844 juveniles exited the program. The average daily population of juveniles in the Special Needs Diversionary Program in fiscal year 2017 was 423.

Juveniles Beginning and Exiting the Special Needs Diversionary Program

Fiscal Year 2016 and Fiscal Year 2017

| | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Juveniles Beginning SNDP | 889 | 801 |
| Juveniles Exiting SNDP | 887 | 844 |
| Juveniles Completing SNDP Successfully | 604 | 560 |
| Percent Completing Program Successfully | 68% | 66% |

The most frequent diagnosis of juveniles participating in SNDP during fiscal year 2017 was Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), accounting for 26% of all diagnoses. Other common diagnoses included Oppositional Defiant Disorder (14%), Major Depression (10%), and Other Mood Disorder (9%). Seventeen percent of juveniles served had a dual diagnosis involving mental health and substance abuse. Seventy-four percent of juveniles served by the program had received mental health treatment prior to enrollment.

Thirty-three percent of juveniles participating in SNDP in fiscal year 2017 had three or more referrals prior to starting the program, and 54% had a felony offense in their history. Nine percent of juveniles participating in SNDP in fiscal year 2017 had a prior residential placement coordinated through a local probation department.

PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM

In 2011, the 82nd Texas Legislature authorized the TJJD to provide prevention and intervention services to prevent or intervene in at-risk behaviors that lead to delinquency, truancy, dropping out of school, or referral to the juvenile justice system. To provide programming to at-risk youth, some juvenile probation departments collaborate with service providers to offer educational assistance, mentoring, character development, and skills building programs after school or during the summer. Other departments focus on providing parents of at-risk youth the skills, services, and supports they need to better manage their child's challenging behaviors. Prevention and intervention programs often focus on truancy intervention and feature partnerships with local schools to provide services, supports, and resources to ensure students are and remain actively engaged in school. Successful demonstration projects are expected to reduce the likelihood that at-risk youth will be engaged in delinquency, truancy, school dropout, and/or referred to the juvenile justice system. TJJD has provided prevention grant awards since fiscal year 2012.

In fiscal year 2017, 3,717 youth participated in a TJJD-funded prevention and intervention program. More than 2,000 youth began a prevention and intervention program in the fiscal year. The average age of youth referred to a grant-funded prevention and intervention program was 11-years-old, significantly younger than the average age of 15-years-old for juveniles formally referred to juvenile probation departments in the fiscal year. Of the youth served in a grant-funded prevention and intervention program, 39% were Hispanic and another 16% were African American. Over half (53%) of the youth served were male. Forty-seven percent of the youth served in a prevention and intervention program were female, another significant distinction from the youth formally referred to juvenile probation departments in the fiscal year, 28% of whom are female.

During the fiscal year, 2,139 youth exited a prevention and intervention program. While 9% of participants exited prevention and intervention programs because they failed to comply with program requirements, 91% of youth completed all program requirements. Youth exiting programs were enrolled for an average of 168 days. Program duration can range from a 3-week summer school/social skills class to year-round after school and summer programs.

Youth Beginning and Exiting Prevention and Intervention Programs

Fiscal Year 2016 and Fiscal Year 2017

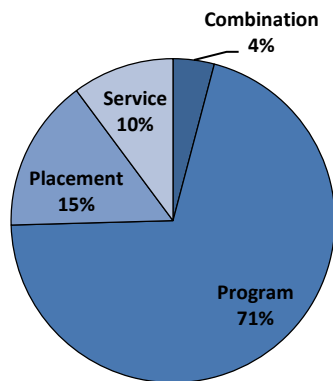
| | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Youth Beginning a Program | 2,771 | 2,732 |
| Youth Exiting a Program | 2,643 | 2,139 |
| Youth Completing a Program | 2,382 | 1,946 |
| Percent Completing the Program | 90% | 91% |

COMMITMENT DIVERSION INITIATIVES

Created in 2009, the Commitment Diversion Program is designed to provide funding for an array of community-based rehabilitation services for juvenile offenders intended to divert juveniles from commitment to state-operated secure institutional facilities. In fiscal year 2017, the average daily population was 957 and the cost per day was \$57.47 for Commitment Diversion funded programs and placements.

Juveniles Participating in Commitment Diversion Funded Service

Fiscal Year 2017



In fiscal year 2017, 4,132 juveniles received a program, placement or service funded completely or in part with Commitment Diversion funds. Ninety-six percent of juveniles received one type of service through the grant while 4% received a combination of two or more types of services.

Of all juveniles served with Commitment Diversion funds, 22% were female and 78% were male. Forty-four percent of juveniles served in the fiscal year were Hispanic, 36% were African American, and 18% were white. In fiscal year 2017, the average age of youth served by Commitment Diversion funds was 15-years-old, which mirrors the age of 15 for all youth referred.

Although juveniles on deferred prosecution supervision are eligible for Commitment Diversion services, juveniles served in the year were primarily on probation supervision (83%). Juvenile probation departments utilized Commitment Diversion funds to serve juveniles referred for a variety of different offenses. Misdemeanants comprised 43% of all juveniles on supervision served by Commitment Diversion while 30% of juveniles were on supervision for a violent felony offense and 19% for a non-violent felony offense.

During the 2017 fiscal year, 2,199 juveniles exited the supervision associated with their Commitment Diversion service. Seventy-five percent of those exiting supervision successfully completed their supervision. Thirteen percent exited because they failed to comply with the terms of their supervision, while 8% of juveniles were absent without permission. The courts disposed 100 juveniles to commitment to a state-operated secure facility and transferred seven juveniles to the adult system.

In fiscal year 2017, Commitment Diversion provided non-residential services to 567 juveniles. Fifty-three percent of those juveniles received more than one grant-funded service during the fiscal year, accounting for 1,747 grant-funded services. Non-residential services accounted for 22% of services provided, including services such as crisis intervention, educational assessments, and counseling (non-behavioral health) single sessions.

In the fiscal year, 2,817 juveniles were enrolled in a grant-funded community-based program. Approximately 25% participated in two or more grant-funded programs, bringing the total of grant-funded programs provided to 4,196. Commitment Diversion was most often used to fund electronic monitoring and intensive case management programs. Juveniles exited 2,043 grant-funded programs during the fiscal year. Seventy-three percent successfully completed their program, while 19% exited due to a failure to comply.

Commitment Diversion provided funding for the placement of 716 juveniles during fiscal year 2017. Sixty-six percent of juveniles placed with Commitment Diversion funds entered a secure placement, and 32% of juveniles entered a non-secure placement. Felony offenses accounted for 40% of youth placed with Commitment Diversion funds, and another 38% entered placement after a violation of probation. In fiscal year 2017, 591 juveniles ended their Commitment Diversion placement. Seventy-eight percent completed their placement successfully. An outcome of failure to comply comprised an additional 13% of discharges, and another 6% ended their Commitment Diversion placement by changing facilities, entering a new level of care, or having their funding source change. The average length of stay for juveniles exiting a Commitment Diversion funded placement was 212 days. At the end of fiscal year 2017, 216 juveniles had completed at least 180 days in secure post-adjudication facility, or were in the sixth month of their placement.

REGIONAL DIVERSION ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM

In 2015, the 84th Texas Legislature instructed TJJD to develop and adopt a regionalization plan, in consultation with local juvenile probation departments, for keeping children closer to home in lieu of commitment to TJJD.

The Regional Diversion Alternatives (RDA) Program provides resources to juvenile probation departments to obtain rehabilitative services for juvenile offenders including, but not limited to, the following programs: evidence-based, community-based, residential, reentry, and aftercare programs.

The staff of the RDA Program divert appropriate youth from commitment to TJJD to:

- Evidence-based programs;
- TJJD-registered post-adjudication secure correctional facilities;
- TJJD-registered non-secure correctional facilities; and
- Residential child-care facilities.

The Regionalization Division includes four staff: three county program administrators and a planner. This division:

- Approves plans and related protocols to administer the developed regional model;
- Provides training on best practices for all local probation departments affected by the regionalization plan;
- Assists in research-based program development;
- Monitors contract and program measures for the regionalization plan;
- Analyzes department data to provide clear guidance to local probation departments on outcome measures; and
- Reports on performance of specific programs and placements to assist in implementing best practices and maximize the impact of state funds.

Target Population for Diversion

The goal of regionalization is to reduce the number of TJJD commitments and, at the same time, ensure that the most severe juvenile justice dispositions are limited to youth with the highest risk of recidivism. From a research-informed perspective, the appropriate target population for TJJD commitments is youth with high risk of recidivism for which less restrictive alternatives have been attempted prior to TJJD commitment. Consequently, an important focus of regionalization is to divert youth from TJJD commitment, particularly youth with a low to moderate risk of reoffending.

The initial target population of youth appropriate for regionalization diversion are all youth who are eligible, and under consideration, for commitment to TJJD. In order to qualify, the juvenile probation department must demonstrate a prior effort to provide appropriate intervention with priority given to the treatment needs of the youth. Interventions should be commensurate with county resources.

Youth who may be especially appropriate for diversion include:

- Younger offenders (those between the ages of 10-12);
- Youth with a serious mental illness;
- Youth with a developmental or intellectual disability;
- Youth with non-violent offenses; and
- Youth with low to moderate risk levels for re-offense.

As risk and needs assessments increasingly guide programming and placement decisions, and local services are developed and enhanced, TJJD expects to see changes in the youth who counties are committing to state facilities and those they are seeking to divert to regional alternatives. As these changes occur, TJJD will reevaluate the target population and application parameters for regional diversions to include more high and moderate high risk youth.

The Seven Regions of Texas

Historically, the 166 juvenile probation departments have divided into seven regional associations. These regional associations are the basis for the seven regions used for the regionalization plan. The leadership within each region plays a vital role in successfully implementing the regionalization effort. Each region contains considerable diversity. In more densely populated areas, juvenile probation departments often can offer more robust and varied programs and services while smaller departments often have fewer program and service options.

TJJD Registered Juvenile Facilities



Post-adjudication correctional facilities within each region all offer some form of behavioral intervention or therapeutic programming; however, the availability of specialized treatment services or programs varies amongst facilities. Specialized programming may include substance abuse, sexual behavior or mental health treatment, or programming for special populations such as female or young offenders, and juveniles with intellectual or developmental disabilities. Determining the types of programming, and the intensity of the services provided, is an important distinction to make to appropriately match a juvenile’s treatment needs with a program.

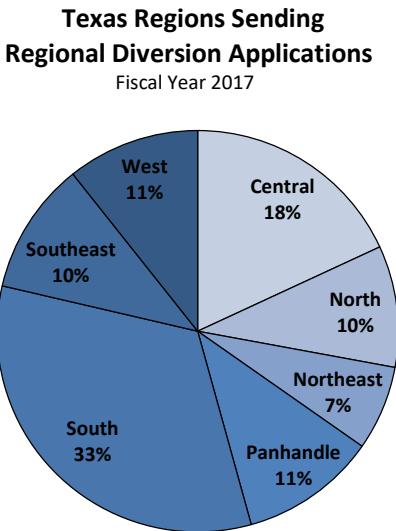
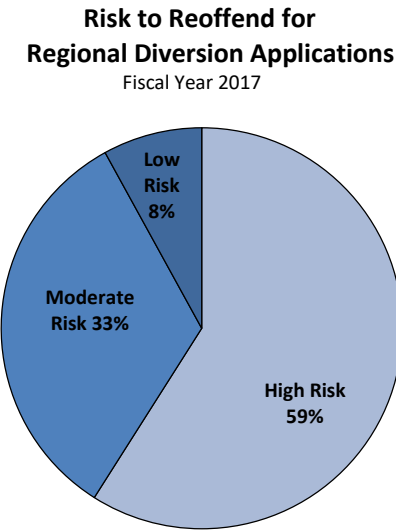
The region’s juvenile probation departments provide various community programs and services, operated by the departments, or through service provider contracts. Community programs or services vary greatly within departments and regions and may include: specialized treatment for substance abuse, mental health, and sexual behavior treatment, and programs for female offenders, violent offenders, and various psychoeducational and skills building services for general offenders.

Regional Diversion Applications in Fiscal Year 2017

Between September 1 and August 31 of fiscal year 2017, 337 regional diversion applications were submitted to the Regionalization Division. Of those 337 applications, 224 were approved for diversion, and 188 juveniles were placed.

In fiscal year 2017, the average age of diversion applicant was 15-years-old, and the average IQ was 89. Of the regional diversion applications submitted in the fiscal year, 15% were for female juveniles and 85% were for male juveniles. Fifty-three percent of the diversion applications were for Hispanic juveniles, while 33% were for white juveniles and 15% were for African American juveniles.

Of the regional diversion applications submitted in the fiscal year, 59% of the juveniles had a high risk of reoffending, while 41% had a low or moderate risk to reoffend. Each of the seven regions of Texas submitted regional diversion applications. Of the 337 regional diversion applications, 18% came from the Central Region, 10% from the North Region, 7% from the Northeast Region, 11% from the Panhandle Region, 33% from the South Region, 10% from the Southeast Region, and 11% from the West Region.



Recidivism

To achieve its mission of creating a safer Texas through effective programs and services, TJJD tracks the re-referral/arrest (re-offense) and incarceration rates of juveniles served by the juvenile probation system. The date of disposition to supervision, date of program entry, or the end of residential placement as recorded by the TJJD monthly extract data marks the beginning of the recidivism tracking period. The match of this data to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) Criminal History Records and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) records captures referrals and arrests that occur outside the originating juvenile probation department as well as arrests and incarcerations that occur in the adult criminal justice system.

A re-offense recidivism event includes a subsequent Class B misdemeanor offense or an offense of higher severity that resulted in either a referral to a juvenile probation department, an arrest by a law enforcement agency, or both. A juvenile referred for an offense can remain in the community, enter placement in a post-adjudication county facility, or be committed to TJJD; therefore, TJJD also tracks those juveniles whose subsequent behavior results in secure residential placement, commitment to TJJD, or incarceration in a Texas adult prison. Subsequent incarceration rates include felony and violation of court order offenses as it is possible to be committed to TJJD for a violation of a felony court order. The first two sections include three-year recidivism rates for juveniles disposed to deferred prosecution and probation supervision and for juveniles leaving residential placement in fiscal year 2014. The third section includes recidivism rates for youth served in a Commitment Diversion (Grant C) funded program or placement in fiscal year 2014.

Recidivism Rates for Juveniles Disposed to Deferred Prosecution or Probation Supervision

Juveniles disposed to deferred prosecution or probation supervision in fiscal year 2014 were followed for three years from the date of their disposition to supervision to determine the rate of re-offense during that period. The table below provides re-offense rates, subsequent secure placement, and incarceration rates as defined above. The disposition date to deferred prosecution or probation supervision marks the beginning of subsequent secure placement and incarceration rate analysis. Of the 24,702 juveniles disposed to either deferred prosecution or probation supervision in fiscal year 2014, 52.6% committed a re-offense recidivism event, 14.6% had a subsequent secure placement at a county facility, and 7.3% (n=1,651) had a subsequent incarceration event within the three year tracking period.

Three-Year Re-Offense and Incarceration Rates for Juveniles Disposed to Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision in Fiscal Year 2014¹

| | Year One | Year Two | Year Three | Total |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Probation Supervision | 35.3% | 17.5% | 9.1% | 61.9% |
| Deferred Prosecution Supervision | 23.5% | 12.5% | 8.3% | 44.3% |
| Total Re-Offense | 29.0% | 14.9% | 8.7% | 52.6% |
| Subsequent Secure Placement | 6.0% | 5.7% | 2.9% | 14.6% |
| Subsequent Incarceration | 1.9% | 2.6% | 2.8% | 7.3% |

¹ Subsequent secure placement includes only secure residential placements and excludes juveniles 15 or older at the time of disposition.

Recidivism Rates for Juveniles Leaving a Residential Placement Facility

Juveniles entering residential placement typically exhibit the greatest need for services and have the most serious offense and prior history, which warrant a more severe sanction than can be afforded in the community. Because of this, juveniles placed in residential facilities typically have higher re-offense and subsequent incarceration rates than juveniles on probation in the community.

The table below provides the three-year re-offense and subsequent incarceration recidivism analysis for juveniles who exited a secure or non-secure residential placement in fiscal year 2014. Of the 4,427 who ended a secure or non-secure residential placement in fiscal year 2014, 69.1% committed a re-offense recidivism event. Approximately 23.1% of juveniles who exited a placement facility in fiscal year 2014 were subsequently committed to TJJJ or incarcerated in a Texas adult prison within the three-year tracking period.

**Three-Year Re-Offense and Incarceration Rates for Juveniles
Ending Residential Placement in Fiscal Year 2014**

| | Year One | Year Two | Year Three | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Ending Secure Placement | 44.3% | 17.4% | 8.6% | 70.3% |
| Ending Non-Secure Placement | 41.9% | 16.5% | 9.4% | 67.8% |
| Total Re-Offense | 43.2% | 17.0% | 8.9% | 69.1% |
| Subsequent Incarceration | 9.1% | 7.2% | 6.8% | 23.1% |

Recidivism Rates for Juveniles Served in a Commitment Diversion Funded Program or Placement

Fiscal year 2010 was the first year probation departments began utilizing Commitment Diversion (Grant C) funds for community-based programs, services and placements. The purpose of Grant C, as put forth by the Legislature, is to divert youth from commitment to a state-operated secure institutional facility by focusing additional services on high-risk youth in the community.

Juveniles starting a Grant C funded program in fiscal year 2014 had the following characteristics:

- 13% were disposed for a violent felony offense
- 22% were disposed for a non-violent felony offense
- 11% were disposed for a violation of court order
- 29% had three or more prior referrals
- 7% had a prior violent felony level offense
- 20% had a prior non-violent felony level offense
- 22% had at least one prior adjudication
- 4% had three or more prior adjudications

Juveniles leaving a Grant C funded placement in fiscal year 2014 had the following characteristics:

- 16% were disposed for a violent felony offense
- 21% were disposed for a non-violent felony offense
- 39% were disposed for a violation of a court order
- 58% had three or more prior referrals
- 13% had a prior violent felony offense
- 31% had a prior non-violent felony offense
- 12% had three or more adjudications

The table below provides recidivism analysis for juveniles beginning a Grant C funded program or exiting a Grant C funded placement in fiscal year 2014. These juveniles were followed for three years from the date of program entry or placement exit to determine the rate of re-offense and subsequent incarceration or TJJD commitment during that period, as defined above.

**Three-Year Re-Offense and Incarceration Rates for Juveniles
Served in a Grant C Funded Program and Placement in Fiscal Year 2014²**

| | | Year One | Year Two | Year Three | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Entering Grant C Program ³ | Total Re-Offense | 39.6% | 10.0% | 5.1% | 54.7% |
| | Subsequent Incarceration | 2.9% | 5.3% | 5.6% | 13.8% |
| Leaving Grant C Placement | Total Re-Offense | 42.0% | 18.5% | 9.2% | 69.7% |
| | Subsequent Incarceration | 6.7% | 6.7% | 8.1% | 21.5% |

The table below highlights the three-year re-offense and incarceration rates for juveniles leaving a Grant C funded secure or non-secure placement and juveniles leaving a secure state facility in fiscal year 2014. All youth served in a Grant C funded placement are included in the analysis if Grant C accounted for, at minimum, 5% of the funding.

**Three-Year Re-Offense and Incarceration Rates for Juveniles
Leaving a Grant C Funded Placement or State-Operated Secure Facility in Fiscal Year 2014**

| | | Year One | Year Two | Year Three | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Leaving Grant C Placement | Total Re-Offense | 42.0% | 18.5% | 9.2% | 69.7% |
| | Subsequent Incarceration | 6.7% | 6.7% | 8.1% | 21.5% |
| Leaving State Secure Facility | Total Re-Offense | 40.5% | 23.5% | 9.8% | 73.8% |
| | Re-Incarceration | 20.8% | 11.4% | 9.5% | 41.8% |

² Youth served in both programs and placements were included in both the program and placement recidivism rates. Analysis includes both Secure and Non-Secure Grant C Placements.

³ Due to updates in calculations, Grant C Program recidivism rates may not be consistent with previously reported recidivism rates. Current results supersede past results.

DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING, MONITORING AND INVESTIGATION

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) works in partnership with local juvenile boards and juvenile probation departments to support and enhance juvenile probation services throughout the state by providing funding, technical assistance, and training; establishing and enforcing standards; collecting, analyzing and disseminating information; and facilitating communications between state and local entities. TJJD also provides oversight of county-operated detention facilities. Below are descriptions of the agency's efforts during fiscal year 2017 to provide training, monitor secure pre- and post-adjudication facilities, and investigate abuse, neglect and exploitation allegations in county operated facilities and juvenile probation department programs.

Juvenile Probation Training Academy

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department Training Academy is committed to the mission of developing, evaluating, and delivering quality training, executed in a thorough and professional manner to equip agency staff and juvenile justice stakeholders with the professional skills needed for exemplifying and achieving the goals of the Texas Juvenile Justice Department. Two Training Academy team members are dedicated to the professional development of juvenile probation staff full-time, while six other employees work with some other aspect of juvenile probation training on a part-time basis. In the fiscal year, TJJD staff provided 34,750.75 hours of training to community juvenile justice professionals.

In the fiscal year, TJJD staff facilitated and/or conducted 51 trainings for community juvenile justice professionals, bringing new knowledge and skills to 1,511 participants. The Academy coordinated or co-sponsored six statewide conferences in the year. These conferences trained a total of 1,657 juvenile justice professionals. Twenty-three webinars were also hosted throughout the year, with 1,661 initial participants; however, the opportunity exists for these webinars to be viewed by countless additional professionals within a twelve-month period after the webinar has been recorded.

Juvenile Justice Department Training Services

Fiscal Year 2017

| Review Types | Events | Participants |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Conferences | 6 | 1,657 |
| Trainings | 51 | 1,511 |
| Webinars | 23 | 1,661 |
| Total | 110 | 5,460 |

Monitoring and Inspection of Secure and Non-Secure Community-Based Facilities

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department is required to annually inspect each public and private juvenile pre-adjudication secure detention facility, post-adjudication secure correctional facility and non-secure correctional facility. Facilities are identified in the TJJD Facility Registry, the statutorily mandated registry of secure and non-secure facilities which is updated on an annual basis. The TJJD Monitoring and Inspection Division schedules announced on-site monitoring visits in which the facility's compliance with applicable Texas Administrative Code (TAC) rules (i.e. minimum standards) is verified through a comprehensive review of the facility's policies, operating practices, resident services, and physical plant. These site reviews are supplemented with pre-site visit desk reviews of various facility documents.

At the conclusion of each comprehensive site-visit, TJJD issues a web-based suitability report that is sent to the attention of the facility administrator, the jurisdiction's juvenile board chairperson and each of the jurisdiction's juvenile judges. Formal findings of standards non-compliance require the facility to provide a prompt corrective action plan that is reviewed and ultimately substantiated by TJJD monitoring staff. TJJD has the ability to make unannounced site-visits to any registered facility and does so based on need and individual circumstances that may be brought to the agency's attention.

In fiscal year 2017, TJJD completed comprehensive site visit inspections to 50 pre-adjudication secure detention facilities (two of which are secure short-term/holdover facilities), 35 post-adjudication secure facilities, and 6 non-secure facilities.

Facility Monitoring

Fiscal Year 2017

| Review Types | Number | Percent |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Pre-Adjudication Secure Detention | 50 | 55% |
| Post-Adjudication Secure Correctional | 35 | 38% |
| Non-Secure Correctional | 6 | 7% |
| Total Reviews | 91 | 100% |

Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation (ANE) Investigation

The Administrative Investigations Division (AID) of TJJD is divided into two units, the County Investigations Unit (CIU) and the State Investigations Unit (SIU). The CIU receives allegations through various reporting mechanisms, including by phone and email. Juveniles held in county-operated facilities have the right to report allegations of abuse, neglect or exploitation directly to the Incident Reporting Center (IRC) operated by the TJJD's Office of Inspector General. Reports can be made by juveniles, facility staff, parents, or the public. The allegations are then assigned to AID-CIU for assessment and investigation, if warranted. Once an investigation is initiated, AID-CIU investigators work closely with facility personnel and local law enforcement to conduct thorough investigations of the allegations.

County Investigation Unit Overall Referrals by Report Type

Fiscal Year 2017

| Program Type | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Allegations of ANE | 391 | 10% |
| Complaints | 58 | 1% |
| Grievance | 1,992 | 49% |
| Non-Jurisdiction | 46 | 1% |
| Non-Reportable | 534 | 13% |
| Other | 143 | 3% |
| Serious Incidents | 936 | 23% |
| Total | 4,100 | 100% |

Of the 4,100 total reports received by the CIU in fiscal year 2017, 2,379 were referred by the IRC. The majority of calls placed to the IRC (80%) were grievances that did not meet the definition of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, and were, therefore, handled at the local level. Six percent of calls received by the IRC were investigated as allegations of abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

County Investigation Unit IRC Referrals by Report Type

Fiscal Year 2017

| Program Type | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Allegations of ANE | 145 | 6% |
| Complaints | 52 | 2% |
| Grievance | 1,910 | 80% |
| Non-Jurisdiction | 36 | 2% |
| Non-Reportable | 29 | 1% |
| Other/Duplicates | 78 | 3% |
| Serious Incidents | 129 | 5% |
| Total | 2,379 | 100% |

Three hundred and ninety-one abuse, neglect, and exploitation investigations were opened in fiscal year 2017. Most abuse, neglect, or exploitation cases disposed in fiscal year 2017 (52%) were *Ruled Out* or determined to be *Baseless*. Ten percent of dispositions were found to not meet the statutory definition of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. A preponderance of evidence resulted in affirmative findings in a total of sixteen percent of investigations; 9% were *Reason to Believe* and 7% were *Concur*. The average length of time for an investigation to be concluded was reduced from 94 days in fiscal year 2016 to 71 days in fiscal year 2017. At the end of the fiscal year, 33 remained under investigation.

Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Investigation Dispositions

Fiscal Year 2017

| Disposition Description | Number | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Baseless | 1 | 0% |
| Concur | 29 | 7% |
| Disposition Pending | 33 | 8% |
| Does Not Meet the Definition of ANE | 41 | 10% |
| Not Under TJJD Jurisdiction | 7 | 2% |
| Reason to Believe | 36 | 9% |
| Ruled Out | 202 | 52% |
| Unable to Determine | 42 | 11% |
| Total | 391 | 100% |

FINANCIAL MONITORING OF COUNTY GRANTS

Financial monitoring and auditing of all grants awarded to local juvenile probation departments is critical to effective grant management at the state level. TJJD's financial monitoring is a process that assesses the quality of internal control performance, allowable expenditures and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. General principles for determining allowable costs under all TJJD grants have been established for juvenile probation departments utilizing state funds.

The application of these principles is based on the fundamental premises that:

- The juvenile probation departments shall be responsible for the efficient and effective administration of state funds through the application of sound management and accounting practices; and
- The juvenile probation departments shall assume responsibility for administering the grant funds in a manner consistent with underlying agreements, program objectives and the terms and conditions of the *State Aid and Targeted Grant Contract* and grant requirements.

EXPENDITURE OF GRANT FUNDS

Juvenile probation departments statewide are required to expend all grant funds solely for the provision of juvenile probation services and juvenile justice programs within the budget categories of Basic Probation Services, Community Programs, Pre Post-Adjudication, Commitment Diversion and Mental Health Services, or according to the specific requirements of the individual grant. Examples of programs and services include community-based mental health services, individual and family counseling, substance abuse prevention and intervention, anger management, intensive supervision, family preservation, sex offender treatment, electronic monitoring, mentoring, after school programs, psychological and psychiatric evaluation, and therapeutic treatment. Funds may also be expended for the placement of juveniles in non-secure and secure pre- and post-adjudication facilities where they receive education, treatment and specialized services.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Each juvenile probation department is required to submit a quarterly expenditure report detailing the utilization of all state funds received by the department and local county probation expenditures as required in the *State Aid and Targeted Grant Contract*. The quarterly expenditure report gives an assessment of whether expenditure patterns are consistent with the department's approved budget application submitted at the beginning of each fiscal year. This report identifies expenditures associated with each grant allocated to the juvenile probation department. In addition to documenting expenditures, the review of the quarterly expenditure report determines whether expenditures are allowable or unallowable under each grant. These reports can identify areas of concern during the fiscal year such as unfilled positions and funds not being utilized for juvenile programs and services. These reports are also used during on-site monitoring visits to confirm the accuracy of the report.

ON-SITE MONITORING

TJJD staff conduct financial monitoring and compliance activities on all grant funds allocated to local juvenile probation departments. The *State Aid and Targeted Grant Contract* requires local juvenile probation departments to maintain sufficient records to account for the use of state funds and provide TJJD with reasonable evidence that service delivery is consistent with provisions in the grant requirements. TJJD also provides technical assistance to juvenile probation department and county staff regarding the proper expenditure and accounting for state funds. During the on-site financial monitoring visit, financial documents such as payroll reports, general ledger, expenditure detail reports, caseload summary reports, timesheets, and service provider contracts are reviewed to determine if expenditures are allowable under each grant provision.

The financial monitoring tasks include, but are not limited to:

- Interview the chief juvenile probation officer, financial manager, county auditor's office or treasurer's staff;
- Review purchase requisitions for authorization;
- Determine whether expenditures are reasonable;
- Compare journal entries to actual invoices and costs for accuracy;
- Ensure expenditures were incurred in the correct grant period;
- Ensure expenditures comply with all grant requirements;
- Review travel reimbursement documents for compliance with approved state travel rates;
- Determine compliance of juvenile probation officers' salaries paid out of specialized grants by reviewing TJJD caseload summary reports and timesheets; and
- Review all private service provider contracts paid in whole or part with TJJD funds.

Fiscal analysts also review the submitted annual budget applications, quarterly expenditure reports and independent audit reports in preparation for the on-site monitoring visit. TJJD follows a schedule that allows staff to review each department approximately once every three years. The time between audits can be shortened if significant findings are revealed in the department's independent audit, a new chief is hired, or community complaints indicate a need for more frequent auditing.

In fiscal year 2017, fiscal analysts audited departments. Thirty-two reviews were conducted on-site, and there were zero desk audits conducted in the TJJD offices.

Fiscal Monitoring

Fiscal Year 2017

| Review Types | Number | Percent |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| On-site Review | 32 | 100% |
| Desk Review | 0 | 0% |
| Total Reviews | 32 | 100% |

All audits are entered into the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Tracking System (COMETS), which allows TJJD staff to generate and immediately issue a summary report on-site based on the outcome of the monitoring process. The juvenile probation department must respond to findings with a corrective action plan through the COMETS web-based system.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REQUIREMENT

Each fiscal year, all juvenile probation departments are required to provide an independent financial compliance audit of funds received from TJJD under the *State Aid and Targeted Grant Contract*. The audit report is prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards, Governmental Auditing Standards and TJJD's audit requirements. The audit includes as part of the Report on Compliance and Internal Control, the specific financial assurances contained in each specific grant requirement. The audit report includes an opinion on whether or not the department complied with the applicable assurance as well as a summary of all material instances of non-compliance and an identification of the total amount of funds in question for each assurance. A certified public accountant conducts the audit in accordance with the most current auditing standards. The independent audit reports for the fiscal year ending August 31st are due on March 1st of the following fiscal year.

The following process is followed to ensure consistent, efficient and effective review of the audit reports:

1. TJJD mails out the audit requirements to each county fiscal officer, chief juvenile probation officer and a copy is published on the agency's website.
2. The department will submit one copy of the report which will be maintained at TJJD. The Fiscal Unit Coordinator will conduct an initial review of the report after it has been received at TJJD.
3. The initial review of the report with preliminary information is entered into a "County Grant Information" document form.
4. This form will document the county name, auditor name, date report is received, type of grants received, and whether receipts, expenditures and budgets reported in the audit report reconciles to TJJD records.
5. After the "County Grant Information" is complete, the audit report is submitted to the internal auditor for a desk review.

The audit review includes insuring the following:

- The report meets generally accepted and government auditing standards;
- All grants are accounted for in the report;
- Receipts are reported on the cash basis for each grant;
- Expenditures are reported in proper budget categories;
- Expenditures agree with TJJD's financial system; and
- The budget to actual operating statements includes a variance column.

The required format for the independent audit report is as follows:

- Statement of revenues, expenditure and changes in funds balance of all TJJD grant funds;
- Required notes to the financial statements per audit requirements;
- Report on compliance and on internal control over financial reporting based on an audit of financial statements performed in accordance with Generally Accepted Governmental Auditing Standards; and
- Schedule of findings and questions costs for current and prior years.

After the review each department receives a letter based on recommendations from the audit review that may include a request for any additional information, a corrective action plan for each finding or questioned costs, and a request for refund. A copy of the letter is mailed to the department's chief juvenile probation officer, fiscal officer and the respective independent audit firm.

If the response from the department is accepted, the audit is considered closed and filed with the audit report. If the response is unacceptable, communications will continue until compliance is achieved. If compliance has not been achieved within fourteen working days, TJJD issues a Non-Compliance Citation Report (NCCR) and may suspend funds.

Findings and questioned costs noted from the audit report (current and previous years) are included in the risk assessment monitoring tool and reviewed during the juvenile probation department's fiscal monitoring visit.

APPENDIX A

Annual Report to State Leadership

Effective fiscal year 2010, the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC) was required by Rider 16 to produce an annual report to Legislative Leadership that includes detailed monitoring, tracking, utilization and effectiveness information on funds appropriated in each budget strategy in Goals A (Basic Probation) and B (Community Corrections). This requirement was continued for the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD); the fiscal year 2017 report is the ninth annual report to fulfill this requirement.

Rider 28 of the Fiscal Year 2016-2017 General Appropriations Act. Reporting Requirements to the Legislative Budget Board.

From funds appropriated above, the Juvenile Justice Department (JJD) shall maintain a specific accountability system for tracking funds targeted at making a positive impact on youth. The JJD shall implement a tracking and monitoring system so that the use of all funds appropriated can be specifically identified and reported to the Legislative Budget Board. In addition to any other requests for information, the agency shall produce an annual report on the following information for the previous fiscal year to the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) by December 1st of each year:

- a. The report shall include detailed monitoring, tracking, utilization, and effectiveness information on all funds appropriated in Goal A, Community Juvenile Justice. The report shall include information on the impact of any new initiatives and all programs tracked by the JJD. Required elements include, but are not limited to, prevention and intervention programs, residential placements, enhanced community-based services for serious and chronic felons such as sex offender treatment, intensive supervision, and specialized supervision, community-based services for misdemeanants no longer eligible for commitment to the JJD, Commitment Diversion Initiatives, and Regional Diversion Alternatives.*
- b. The report shall include information on all training, inspection, monitoring, investigation, and technical assistance activities conducted using funds appropriated in Goal A. Required elements include, but are not limited to training conferences held, practitioners trained, facilities inspected, and investigations conducted.*
- c. The annual report submitted to the LBB pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by supporting documentation detailing the sources and methodologies utilized to assess program effectiveness and any other supporting material specified by the LBB.*
- d. The annual report submitted to the LBB pursuant to this provision must contain a certification by the person submitting the report that the information provided is true and correct based upon information and belief together with supporting documentation.*
- e. The annual report submitted to the LBB pursuant to this provision must contain information on each program receiving funds from Strategy A.1.1, Prevention and Intervention, including all outcome measures reported by each program and information on how funds were expended by each program.*

In addition to the annual report described above, the JJD shall report juvenile probation population data as requested by the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) on a monthly basis for the most recent month available. The JJD shall report to the LBB on all populations specified by the LBB, including, but not limited to, additions, releases, and end-of-month populations. End of fiscal year data shall be submitted indicating each reporting county to the LBB no later than two months after the close of each fiscal year. The JJD will use LBB population projections for probation supervision and state correctional populations when developing its legislative appropriations request for the 2016-2017 biennium.

Upon the request of the LBB, the JJD shall report expenditure data by strategy, program, or in any other format requested, including substrategy expenditure detail.

The Comptroller of Public Accounts shall not allow the expenditure of funds appropriated by this Act to the JJD in Goal E, Indirect Administration, if the LBB certifies to the Comptroller of Public Accounts that the JJD is not in compliance with any of the provisions of this Section.

Rider 30 of the Fiscal Year 2016-2017 General Appropriations Act. Commitment Diversion Initiatives.

Out of the funds appropriated above in Strategy A.1.5, Commitment Diversion Initiatives, \$19,492,500 in General Revenue Funds in fiscal year 2016 and \$19,492,500 in General Revenue Funds in fiscal year 2017, may be expended only for the purposes of providing programs for the diversion of youth from the Juvenile Justice Department (JJD). The programs may include, but are not limited to, residential, community-based, family, and aftercare programs. The allocation of State funding for the program is not to exceed the rate of \$140 per juvenile per day. The JJD shall maintain procedures to ensure that the State is refunded all unexpended and unencumbered balances of State funds at the end of each fiscal year.

These funds shall not be used by local juvenile probation departments for salary increases or costs associated with the employment of staff hired prior to September 1, 2009.

The juvenile probation departments participating in the diversion program shall report to the JJD regarding the use of funds within thirty days after the end of each quarter. The JJD shall report to the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) regarding the use of the funds within thirty days after receipt of each county's quarterly report. Items to be included in the report include, but are not limited to, the amount of funds expended, the number of youth served by the program, the percent of youth successfully completing the program, the types of programming for which the funds were used, the types of services provided to youth served by the program, the average actual cost per youth participating in the program, the rates of recidivism of program participants, the number of youth committed to the JJD, any consecutive length of time over six months a juvenile served by the diversion program resides in a secure corrections facility, and the number of juveniles transferred to criminal court under Family Code, §54.02.

The JJD shall maintain a mechanism for tracking youth served by the diversion program to determine the long-term success for diverting youth from state juvenile correctional incarceration and the adult criminal justice system. A report on the program's results shall be included in the report that is required under JJD Rider 28 to be submitted to the LBB by December 1st of each year. In the report, the JJD shall report the cost per day and average daily population of all programs funded by Strategy A.1.5, Commitment Diversion Initiatives, for the previous fiscal year.

The Comptroller of Public Accounts shall not allow the expenditure of funds appropriated by this Act to the JJD in Goal E, Indirect Administration, if the LBB certifies to the Comptroller of Public Accounts that the JJD is not in compliance with any of the provisions of this Section.

APPENDIX B

Definitions and Calculation Methodologies in the Juvenile Probation System

This appendix provides the definitions and calculation methodologies used for the effectiveness and accountability measures of the juvenile probation system. All data used for these calculations is reported to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) by local juvenile probation departments through the monthly data extract submission process.

Definitions

Formal Referrals: This is any occasion when all three of the following conditions exist: (1) delinquent conduct, conduct indicating a need for supervision, or violation of probation was allegedly committed; (2) the juvenile probation department has jurisdiction and venue; and (3) face-to-face contact occurs with the office or official designated by the juvenile board.

Disposition of Commitment to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD Commitment): This occurs when a juvenile is committed to the care, control and custody of the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD). As of 2007, all commitments to the TJJD, except under the determinate sentencing act, are for an indeterminate term not to extend beyond the juvenile's 19th birthday.

Disposition of Certified as an Adult: This is a situation where the juvenile court waives its jurisdiction in order for an accused juvenile felony offender to be prosecuted as an adult in the criminal justice system. Certification is permissive and not mandatory under Texas law. Depending upon the type of felony committed a juvenile as young as 14 years of age can be certified to stand trial as an adult.

Deferred Prosecution is a voluntary supervision where the child, parent/guardian(s), prosecutor, and the juvenile probation department agree upon conditions of supervision. Deferred prosecution can last up to six months and can be extended an additional six months by the court. If the child violates any of the deferred conditions, the department may elect to proceed with formal court adjudication.

Probation is a form of community-based supervision that is usually assigned for six months to one year, though it may be assigned until a juvenile's 18th birthday. While on adjudicated probation, the juvenile may be required to participate in any program or placement deemed appropriate.

Calculations

Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juveniles on Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision: This is the average number of juveniles under active supervision per day during a specified period of time. It is calculated by obtaining the entry and exit dates of every juvenile under deferred prosecution and probation supervision in a given fiscal year, summing the total days these juveniles were under each type of supervision in that year and dividing that total by 365. For juveniles whose supervision began prior to the start of the fiscal year, 09/01/2016 is used for the begin date. For juvenile whose supervision ended after the end of the fiscal year, 08/31/2017 is used for the end date.

Total Juveniles Served on Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision: This is calculated by identifying which juveniles started deferred prosecution or probation supervision during a given fiscal year, which juveniles started before the fiscal year and ended during or after the fiscal year, and which juveniles started before the fiscal year and are still currently under supervision. The number of juveniles in each category is summed to determine the total number of juveniles served.

Number of Juveniles Beginning a Program: This is calculated by identifying which juveniles started a program during a given fiscal year. A program is a non-residential, department-operated or contracted/purchased service. A program must have a measurable or reportable objective and outcome. A program serves juveniles who are on some type of supervision. It does not include community service restitution or services received while in detention or residential placement. Juveniles are counted once for each program they participate in during the fiscal year.

Number of Juveniles Beginning Residential Placement: This is calculated by identifying which juveniles started residential placement during a given fiscal year. Residential placement is the placement of a child in a secure or non-secure residential facility. Residential placements include secure placements, non-secure placements, court ordered placement into a foster care eligible facility, and probation emergency shelter placements. CPS, kinship, hospital and parental placements are not included in the number of residential placements.

Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juveniles in Secure and Non-Secure Placements: This is the average number of juveniles in placement per day during a specified period of time. It is calculated by obtaining the start and exit dates of every juvenile in residential placement in a given fiscal year, summing the total days these juveniles were in placement in that year, and dividing that total by 365. For juveniles whose placement began prior to the start of the fiscal year, 09/01/2016 is used for the begin date. For juvenile whose placement ended after the end of the fiscal year, 08/31/2017 is used for the end date.

Supervision Outcomes for Juveniles Leaving Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision: This is the outcome for the supervision to which the juvenile was disposed. The frequency and percent of outcomes are calculated based on juveniles terminating supervision during the fiscal year. The possible supervision termination outcomes are: Completed (sometimes called Successful), Transferred to the Adult System, TJJD Commitment, and Failure to Comply.

To calculate the percent of juveniles whose outcome is successful: The total number of juveniles with an outcome of Completed is divided by the sum of the number of juveniles with an outcome of Completed, Transferred to the Adult System, TJJD Commitment, and Failure to Comply.

Three-Year Re-offense Recidivism Rates: Calculations track behavior for three years from the date of disposition to supervision, the date of program start, or the date of placement exit. This rate includes formal referrals to the juvenile justice system and arrests in either the adult or juvenile justice system. The rate only includes subsequent referrals and arrests for felony offenses as well as Class A or B misdemeanor offenses. Juveniles are tracked using TJJD monthly extract data as well as Department of Public Safety Criminal History Records to capture referrals and arrests that occur outside of the originating juvenile probation department as well as arrests that occur in the adult criminal justice system.

Three-Year Subsequent Incarceration and Placement Recidivism Rates: Calculations track behavior for three years from the date of disposition to supervision, the date of program start, or the date of placement exit. This rate includes dispositions to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department for a felony offense or violation of felony probation as well as incarcerations in the adult prison system, as reported by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. The subsequent placement rate tracks behavior for three years from the date of disposition to supervision or the date of placement exit and includes dispositions to secure placement for any offense.